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The Question Is for Congress.

Secretary TAFT is right in assuming that in the absence of statutory instructions to the contrary it is the duty of the Administration to construct the canal in the most economical manner consistent with good work. It follows that tain its material at the lowest market pendently of any consideration of the locality of the market where the material is purchased.

The position of the President and the Secretary of War is the stronger because | plan of campaign. But while, under all the importance of this question of policy was foreseen and brought to the attention of Congress months ago when Secretary TAFT said in his report of Jan. 12 to the President: "If Congress approves the policy of giving all contracts to American manufacturers and dealers, even if it increases the cost of the construction of the canal, it seems to me only just that it should declare this policy by law and lay down a rule which the commission can easily follow."

The sole warrant for the Executive Department in increasing the cost of construction by giving preference to American material on any large scale at higher prices would be the enactment of specific instructions so to do; and Congress has neglected to declare that policy.

Let the Truth Be Told.

The mettlesome and at times tem pestuous Daily News, which is recognized as the organ of Tammany, speaking of the five Tammany Senators who voted against cheaper gas for the New York city consumers, hits the nail squarely on the head when it says:

" Five Democratic Senators at the critical m ment, on the last reading of the bill, deserted their colors, disobeyed the mandate of their party or ganization, and the measure was lost,

That was not only treachery to the people bu to their party, for these men well knew that though the party could gain nothing from their obedience attempts would be made to hold it reponsible for

" Now that very thing is being done, in spite o mets so convincing that any one who gives the aubject a moment's thought can put the blame where it belongs.

1. The Republicans owned the Legislature " 2. They could pass any measure they desired without the assistance of any Democrats.

" 3. They could pass any measure they destred in spite of the opposition of all the Democrats. This last allegation is proved by the passage

The State Senate at Albany is composed of thirty-six Republicans and fourteen Democrats.

Thirteen Republican Senators voted egainst the cheaper gas rate for the New for the reduced rate of either seventyfive or eighty cents to the New York city consumers were introduced by the Republicans on the recommendation of the Stevens Investigating Committee. Moreover, these bills were made the subject of caucus action by the Republican Senators at Albany. In political party organization discipline no mandate is considered so ironelad and peremptory as a caucus decree. Yet the thirteen

commands of their own party caucus. Efforts to cobble the facts either for political or personal reasons indicate a shabby estimate of the intelligence of Republicans and Democrats.

Republican Senators refused to obey the

Will a Third Russian Squadron Go to the Far Bast?

The war party at St. Petersburg must be credited with inflexible determination if it be true that a third squadron has been made ready at Cronstadt and will be despatched immediately to strengthen Russia's naval force in the Pacific. The squadron, if it could effect a junction with the Russian Vice-Admiral, or even manage to reach Vladivostck, would constitute a considerable addition to Russia's sen power in the Far East, inasmuch as it comprises two fine new battleships, the Slava and the Emperor Alexander II., two cruisers, a torpedo boat destroyer, a gunboat a transport and several minor vessels.

It is scarcely credible that the Tokio Government would offer no resistance to the further reenforcement of ROJEST-VENSKY. That it permitted the enemy's fleet in the South China Sea to be joined by Niebogatoff's division was explicable only on two hypotheses. It may have been Togo's intention to intercept NIE-POGATOFF, and there is some evidence that he took measures to that end by stationing some of his vessels in or near the Strait of Sunda; measures, however, which were frustrated by the Russian Rear Admiral's selection of the Strait of Malacca for his avenue of approach to the South China Sea. It seems more probable that the naval authorities at Tokio, when they first learned of Ro-JESTVENSKY's being sighted off Singapore, peremptorily ordered their Admiral not to risk warships that could not be replaced in an action near the coast of French Indo-China, in the ports of which the Russians, if beaten, could take refuge. A battle fought under such cir- give grace and symmetry to the defeccumstances would necessarily lack the tive tibia. Look at the Putnam Phalanx judgment of Japanese naval experts the Putnam Phalanx legs were not much would compensate for the losses which | more than average legs. Now models of

likely to have fatal consequences for Ro- than its legs. Leg reform is the funda-JESTVENSKY, and something like the same result might be expected from an encounter near Nagasaki, although in the latter case Russian fugitives would be much nearer Vladivostok. The fact that several torpedo boats and at least two of the cruisers habitually kept at that naval station are reported to have emerged and to have been seen in the Sea of Japan, indicates that at least one entrance to Vladivostok has not been effectually mined by the Japanese, whatever may be true of the strait between Nippon and Yezo.

That Admiral Togo was originally instructed to await the enemy either off Formosa or off Nagasaki is a fair inference from his apparent inactivity and the secrecy with which he has managed to conceal his whereabouts. The Tokio Government could not then have contemplated the arrival of NIEBOGATOFF, for nobody foresaw it, and the interjection of this new element into the situation must have disturbed their calculations; hence the indignation and anger with which France's acquiescence in ROJESTVENSKY'S prolonged sojourn in Indo-Chinese waters is regarded by the Japanese. Confident, however, in Togo's it is the duty of the commission to ob- ability to beat ROJESTVENSKY, even when the latter had been reenforced-owing price for the quality required, inde- to the former's great superiority in armored cruisers-the Mikado's naval advisers seem to have made up their minds, though, doubtless, with some uneasiness, to adhere to their primary the circumstances, they might deem it probable that Togo, with four battleships-we assume that he has four, though it has been reported that he now has only three-might prove more than a match for the eight battleships under ROJESTVENSKY, they would hardly consider it safe to allow the latter to be strengthened by two additional battleships of large size and the latest type. It would be the height of imprudence for a nation that possesses but a single fleet to risk it in the face of such preponderance on the part of its enemy. When NELSON at the Nile attacked a French force larger than his own, he was well aware that England had affoat more than one fleet larger than his own. Should Togo, on the other hand, experience a decisive defeat, Japan, in spite of the successes achieved by her in Manchuria, might be brought to the verge of ruin.

For the arrival, however, in the South China Sea of the third Russian squadron. said to be on the point of leaving Cronstadt, many weeks would be required We do not for a moment believe that the Tokio Government would leave ROJEST-VENSKY unassailed during that interval. Should the Russian Vice-Admiral persist in loitering in or near the ports of Indo-China, the Mikado's advisers will either call upon Great Britain to comply with the conditions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and interpose upon their side: or, should they shrink from recurring to this expedient, desirous as they must be of averting the interference of outside Powers in the final settlement of peace, they may order Togo to attack ROJESTVENSKY forthwith, and beat him as thoroughly as possible. Of the two alternatives they may think the latter less objectionable, especially as they could recur to the former in the last resort.

The Blue and Buff Revival.

Martialists are showing keen interest in the comprehensive plan of military reform conceived by Gen. NELSON Ap-PLETON MILES. When he accepted the York city consumers. The bills calling | post of Adjutant-General of Massachusetts it became certain that some project of great pith and moment was seething in his brain. He has spoken now; and from Boston a wave of enthusiasm eddies round the world. Wherever delight of battle is on tap the Miles reform is or will be welcomed with glad hands.

> The happy young Hottentot sharpens a bitterer arrow. The fishskin wearing tribes of Eastern Siberia adjust their scales more jauntily. The Head Hunters of Borneo are preparing to give a better account of themselves at the polls. The Urabunna and the Arunta of Central Australia are whirling the buffroarer passionately and dancing in tempestuous corroborees. The hairy Ainos tear their hair out in handfuls. Even the mild Andamanese smear their faces with wild honey. Every Indian is looking painty." A universal ardor for warlike decoration girdles the globe.

How shall the Massachusetts militia be made more efficient and more terrible? This was Gen. MILES's problem. and nobly has he answered it. At present those soldiers have but three uniforms, blue woolen for other than summer parades, brown khaki, and the drill "working suit" for camp duty. What could the German Emperor himself do with only three uniforms? And these uniforms are monotonous. As the Boston Daily Advertiser says:

" Some of the officers who are affiliated with the Sons of the Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution, and the D. R. and D. A. R., point out that a grand parade of the militia nowadays at tracts almost no public attention, the people saying that the sameness of the men in blue, rank after rank -or brown khaki if in summer -is monotonous. A parade of the Ancients, on the contrary, is not only attended by crowds, but rounds of applause and cheers greet their appearance."

It is true that the kaleidoscopic variety and brilliance of the Ancients cannot be attained by a large army; nor could such a force hope to carry their load. But something can be done to promote the decorative efficiency of the militia. Its officers and Gen. MILES agree that a fourth uniform is necessary for purposes of parade. Gen. MILES proposes the old American Continental uniform of blue and buff, with cocked hats, knee

breeches, stockings, low shoes. The proposal should be carried out. It is possible that at first little wanton boys will jeer militia men and cry "Pad them shanks!" but time, habit and concentration will swell the meager calf and secisive outcome which alone in the of Hartford. We can remember when their own force might suffer. An en- them may be found in every art museum gagement off Formosa would be more of Europe. An army cannot be stronger. mental military reform.

Low shoes might be inconvenient in a thunderstorm, but they can be encased in "rubbers." "sneakers" or "gumshoes." Or Pickwick gaiters can be object itself and gives an air of precision. balance and finish to the head enclosed.

Splendor of uniform promotes fighting qualities. Some of our readers may have had the happiness of seeing the Worcester Continentals in their brand new regimentals. It is enough to say that from this cords Petroleum V. NASBY LOCKE borrowed the war whoop: "Pulverize the Rum Power!"

Gen. MILES believes that cocked hats and knee breeches would "inspire respect and raise the patriotic interest of both troops and citizens." There is not a single respectable argument against his plan. Instead, some curious persons fear that the wearing of knee breeches might result in raising the cry of aping monarchical or court customs." This in the very temple of Plymouth Rock "Pants"! We shall hear next that golf stockings are monarchical.

So far as we have heard, only one serious voice has protested against the reform. Judge DEWEY, a worthy representative of a family of Judges, is said to say that "the idea of having the uniform of the American Continental army is simply ridiculous." We wish to treat the bench with all respect, but we must remind Judge DEWEY of the proverb: Inter arma silent leges - a Judge is not a military tailor.

It is a pleasure to turn from Judge DEWEY's intemperate assertion to the manly verse of ZENAS MILO TIDD of Toad Hill, the first of living Massachusetts poets:

" O Gen. MILES! O Gen. MILES! If e'er again the war pot biles, And through Hate's horrid sunless halls HELLONA baleful shricks and squalls. Each warrior's leg shall itch for smalls. And Blue and Buff shall be the stuff, O Gen. MILES ! "

Gen. MILES is not only beautiful himself but the cause of beauty in other WILHELM Second's barber has had a hard time since the news of the great plan for reorganization of the Massachusetts militia reached Berlin.

Cuba's National Convention.

Election day in Cuba does not come until Dec. 31, but the first of the national conventions met on Monday and is now in session. This is what is generally known as the Coalition Convention. It consists of Moderates who are opposed to a reelection of Mr. PALMA as President and of Liberals who have cast in their lot with them. The leader, and almost certain nominee for the Presidency, is Senor José MIGUEL GOMEZ,

now Governor of Santa Clara Province. The date for the convention of the regular Moderates, who will unquestionably nominate Mr. PALMA to succeed himself, has not yet been fixed. The convention of the Liberals, who will probably name Gen. EMILIO NUNEZ, now Governor of Havana Province, is also without fixed date as yet. Some hope is entertained of a complete union of Liberals and José Miguel Gomez Moderates. Should the present illness of Gen. MAX-IMO GOMEZ terminate fatally the chances of such a combination would seem to be increased. Senor NUNEZ is a protégé of the old General, who has not been

cordial terms with JOSE MIGUEL. The electoral college will consist of certain. If it breaks and a three cornered fight follows his chances are greatly improved. In any case, he holds the decided advantage of control of the

official machinery.

There are few institutions in all the world which are quite as erratic and uncertain as Cuban politics. It is, however, entirely safe to predict a row in Cuba that will be crammed with interest, and perhaps some amusement, for appreciative students of political situations.

Aldermanic Celebrations.

Shorn of most of its powers by the Legislature, the Board of Aldermen continues to fulfil its true purpose bravely and devotedly. The city has acquired the Staten Island ferry, and will soon take possession of it. Immediately the Aldermen vote a fund of \$10,000 to celebrate this interesting incident. For the ferry few of them care a rap. President CROMWELL of Richmond Borough and Aldermen Collins, Gillies and Shea use it when they come to Manhattan. For the other members of the board a municipal ferry to Staten Island has no more than an incidental interest.

But a celebration costing \$10,000 all the Aldermen can understand. It appeals to them and their sense of the fitness of things. It means a free feed with unlimited "wine" at the city's expense. It means riding in carriages for which the city will pay. It means cigars to smoke, badges to wear, tickets to distribute It is something in which an Alderman

can take a real and human interest. The Aldermen are not able to understand how the subway railroad has been successful. They intended to open it with an expensive "celebration." When Mayor McClellan decided otherwise. they saw nothing ahead for the road except dismal failure. They hope the municipal ferry will be a success, and if spending \$10,000 can make it so they intend to do their duty.

Many readers of THE SUN have asked us for the present address of Mr. Scott TRUX-TON, recently appointed by the Porto Rican authorities as agent here for the promotion of the sale of the coffee and other products

of the island. We are unable to furnish at this time the desired information. The date set for the establishment of the agency in New York is July 1. When Mr. TRUXTON is ready to begin business he will undoubtedly make known his whereabouts.

Gov. Curtin's Trousers Found. From the Philadelphia Record. pair of fine linen trousers, on the watch fob of which was the name of Gov. Andrew

Curtin, were recently found in runmaging the cutting table drawer of John W. Gleon, the retired merchant tailor of Harrisburg. The trousers were made for the late Gov. Curtin by Mr. Gloon in 1885, forty years ago, and being in needapparently laid away in the drawer and forgotten.

LABOR'S LOSSES.

Statistics show that a little more than onehalf of all the strikes of the last twenty-five years were undertaken either for the purpose of securing an increase in wages, or in resistance to a proposed decrease in wage used. A cocked hat is an instructive rates. It is utterly impossible to determine what labor has actually gained, in dollars and cents, by these movements. The cash cost of them is susceptible of approximate

statement. The total number of strikes in the United States during the last twenty-five years will come not far short of 30,000. Accurate and up to date figures are not available, but this is the indication from those at hand. These have caused a direct loss of wages to an amount not far from \$325,000,000. The loss to employers may be estimated at about one-half that sum.

During this period there has been a marked increase in the wage rates of both skilled and unskilled labor. Unionism is disposed to look on the grand aggregate of this increase and claim that sum as the return for its expenditure of the amount nvolved in the direct loss caused by strikes. Nothing could be more fallacious. Other influences have been far more potent in the establishment of higher rates than have those costly disturbances commonly called strikes. The actual net gain from the investment of something like \$13,000,000 a year, for twenty-five years, in strikes is not possible of statement.

It now becomes more and more evident each year that unionism keeps no debit account in its books. It counts its gains in figures - and in rainbows. It takes no heed of its losses. If these were represented only by figures, the matter might be dismissed as spilled milk for which it was useless to wail. But there is another loss, far more important, of which unionism seems to take no account. That is public opinion, public sympathy and support. A few years ago, the public was quite ready to support the striker in any demand which carried even a shadow of reason for its existence. To-day, every strike is regarded with suspicion, and most of them encounter only public condemnation.

The public, during a strike, no longer regards itself merely as a more or less disinterested spectator at a prizefight. It now sees itself as the victim of a struggle, and the liquidator of all the expenses incurred in its processes. The striker for more wages believes that his success will transfer to his pocket something which has been previously stowed away in the plethoric money bags of a greedy employer. The public, paying more for rent, for fuel, food, clothing, and even for amusement, is beginning to realize who it is that pays the bill. Labor, ever clamoring for more, has shown itself as greedy as the capitalist it denounces.

The public is coming, though vaguely as yet, to note the inequalities in wage rates which result from the abuse of power by organized labor. It sees hodcarriers earning 281/2 cents an hour, in 1903, while skilled machinists receive 27 cents. It sees bricklavers getting 54% cents an hour (1903). while carpenters, whose work is equally hard and perhaps even more skilful, get only 36 cents. It sees painters getting 35 cents, while plumbers get 45. It sees motormen, responsible for human lives, earning less than plasterers, and street cleaners

earning more than clerks and salesmen. More than all this, it sees the frequency with which unionism uses violence as its weapon, and intimidation of its own members as one of its strongest influences in precipitating and maintaining strikes. Some of the testimony regarding these features in the Chicago strike is highly instructive. There is important significance in the fact that a strike always calls for greatly increased police vigilance, and often in an increase in the numerical strength of the

Unionism comes before the public with its assertions of brotherhood, its claims, and its demands. Yet it comes with disthat inferiority be paid as much as, and sometimes more than, trained and skilled eighty-seven members. If the coalition efficiency, and with methods which enholds, PALMA's defeat is little short of counter only an increasing antagonism on

the part of the public. If unionism would live, it must set its house in order, and win men to it, and to its support, by demonstration of its worthiness. There are individual unions whose experience is open to no criticism, and whose adherence to sound principles has given them a place of recognized and approved force in the world of industry. Yet for unionism as a whole, it can only be said today that if it would endure in this country it must adopt new policies and develop more leaders of the type of the late P. M. Arthur, who was for more than twenty-five years the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Labor unionism should open a debit page in its ledger, and should there enter among its list of losses during the last twenty-five years two items-thus: Cash. \$325,000,000 public support and approval.

Bequests to Churches and Rishop. Sarah Martin, who died recently, leaves to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of Washington, D. C., \$8,000 to Calvary Church, this city, \$5,000; to the Burnham Industrial Farm, Columbia county, \$2,000; to the American McAil Association, \$1,000, and to the Orange Training School for Narses, Orange, N. J., \$499. Mrs. Martin also bequeathed to Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington a Bible printed in 1633 and a painting called The residuary estate goes to Frank Evans Martin.

"Ashore," Dear! Dear! From the Erening Pos Caronia Ashore, But Safe.

first Hand Information of Cyclonic Phenomena Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In the press

espatches concerning the recent tornado in Oklahoma mention is made of the occurrence of some remarkable phenomena which cannot be explained by our accepted physical laws. Among these is he statement that "all the corpses in the track of the storm were found to be without shoes"; and "in some instances the hair was taken from the head without injuring the scalp beneath." Similar storms have been reported with like curious phenomena, such as the removal of the feathers from one half of a chicken, leaving the bird otherwise uninjured; driving of a piece of straw several inches into the trunk of a tree without breaking the straw. &c.
As such manifestations serve as the basis for the

study of an unknown element in physics, it would be of great value if many authenticated instances of this character could be accumulated. The undersigned would be very glad to communi cate with persons having personal knowledge of such unusual phenomena found associated with ternadoes and cyclonic storms.

P. PARK LEWIS. BUFFALO, N. Y., 454 Frankila street, May 15.

From One of Mile. de Greville's Friends. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the heading "Flowers for THE SUN." I observed in your issue of a few days ago a graceful acknowledgment of a graceful little tribute paid to THE SUN I refer to the receipt of some flowers from the gar den of Mile, de Gréville.

As one who became interested through the ac-

count published in THE SUN some six months ago (and who has since endeavored to be of some slight service to Mile, de Gréville, may I ask that you will devote a few lines of your valuable space to remine ing your readers that there are those living among them who are capable of making the most heroic fight against adverse circumstances and yet are left to fight their battle almost unaided and alone? Surely it is only necessary for many of your readers to know of such a case for them to be anxious to lend a helping hand. Nonlesse Oblice.

New York, May 17.

FORREST, THE FIGHTER. The Honors at Memphis to Che of the Most

Remarkable Saidlers of the Civil War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In the esence of a vast throng, among whom were a number of gray haired veterans who followed his fortunes in the civil war, there has been unveiled at Memphis a colossal mestrian statue of Lieut.-tien. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Such is the admiration of he Southern people, and especially of those of his native State and the city of his home, for this remarkable man, that in addition to this magnificent work of art they have purchased and laid out in picturesque fash-

named Forrest Park.

stand a chapter apart in the annals of our country, a story as unique as his personality was picturesque. In the obscurity of his origin, the success of his struggle against poverty, and the splendor of his achievements in war, will be difficult to match it in all the pages of history. The fertile imagination of a Walter Scott could hardly conjure up tale more romantic than the plain, unvarnished narrative of his life. The son of a blacksmith. his childhood, youth and early manhood spent amid the wild scenes of the American frontier: reared to such hard labor in the struggle for existence that even the scantiest opportunities for an education were denied him; with patient courage, untiring energy, and the honest employment of the strong faculties of mind with which nature endowed him, rising superior to the many temptations to dissipation and lawlessness which the reckless life of the frontier offered; in the methods of peace he achieved fortune and the espect of all who knew him, and in the stiring times of war became "the great fighting leader of fighting men" and won undying

It has been said of him that he "was born soldier as men are born poets." The truth of this is evident in the fact that, without education or the knowledge of what others had done, he showed from the outset of his career an extraordinary capacity for war. A private soldier in the ranks in against obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable he fought his way to a Lieutenant-Generalship, the highest rank but one accorded to its soldiers by the Confed-

Gen. Forrest possessed a mind not only of unusual power, but capable of reasoning calmly and rapidly, no matter how serious or perplexing the problems which presented themselves. Even in moments of extreme peril, so rapid was the process by which his brain registered and analyzed every detail of the pictures which flashed through it, that any action which the emergency demanded ollowed as logically and as quickly as the roar of the thunder follows the lightning's flash he ordinary mind can deal with reasonable certainty and success with the things that are expected, but to cope successfully with the nexpected is the crucial test of extraordinary ability. In war, and especially upon the battlefield, it is the unexpected which most often happens, and in these great emergencies the mind is too often dazed by the rapid and kaleidoscopic changes which are occurring, or temporarily stunned by the shock of an unlooked for stroke. It is on such occasions that he who hesitates is lost, and as in nature

"Everything that grows Holds in perfection but a single moment." so in the crisis of human affairs a single moment of time holds success or failure, as the opportunity it brings is or is not grasped. Whether his life alone was in the balance, or whether the safety of his command was involved, this wonderful presence of mind did not fail.

volved, this wonderful presence of mind did not fail.

Some of the notable features in Forrest's method of warfare were the reckless courage in the attack, the almost invariable movement on the flank and rear so demoralizing to an enemy, and especially so when made, as he usually did it, under cover, which concealed the strength of the flanking forces: the quick dismounting of his men to fight under cover of every object which afforded protection; the use of his artillery, which he often carried along with the troops in line and always placed close to the enemy; and, finally, the flerce and relentless pursuit when his antagonist vielded.

His system of fighting was distinctly aggressive, and when possible he always took the offensive. He realized the value of boldness, even when akin to rashness, and when possible he attacked, notwithstanding his disparity of numbers. He knew that the excitement of a forward movement inspired even the timid with courage, while to stand in the open to receive a charge was a severe test of the bravest men. When the enemy was about to charge, or was moving upon him, his rule was to make a counter-attack before

was about to charge, or was moving the before his rule was to make a counter-attack before they reached him. Discussing under flag of truce with a Federal officer the question of tructes on one occasion, Forrest showed his disregard for the manual by remarking that in a fight he would "give more for fifteen minutes of bulge than for a week of tactics." Although, as was very often the case in his encounters, his troops were fewer in number than those he was assafling, he rarely failed to disconcert his antagonist by feigned attacks and a show of force at various points. Concentrating rapidly, he would then lead in person the fletce onslaught, and at the striking point would have the greater strength. Asked once by a Federal officer why it was that he was so generally successful in his battles, he replied that he could not understand it, unless it was because he managed "to get there first with the most men." His aggressiveness did not stop with the active hersonal direction of his troops in the field. personal direction of his troops in the field The moral of his teaching and example was

agressiveness did not stop with the active personal direction of his treops in the field. The moral of his teaching and example was never to miss a chance to strike the enemy. He said to his soldiers: "Whenever you meet the eveny, no matter how few there are of you or how many of them, show fight. If you run away they will pursue and probably catch you. If you show fight, they will think there are more of you, and will not push you half so hard." On every occasion Fortest practised what he preached With scant regard for his own life, he set an example of desperate courage which justified the statement of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut before the Congressional committee, that "Fortest is desperate. He will lead his men farther than any man I know."

Whether in the thickest of the battle, where hundreds or thousands were rushing at each other in deadly combat, or on the lonely highway, where he came face to face with a single adversary, or in the reconnaissance by day or night, when, alone or attended by a single member of his staff, he would ride into the enemy's lines and even into their camps, he was with pistol or saber ever ready to assert his physical prowess. It is known that he placed hors de combat thirty Fieleral officers or soldiers fighting hand to hand, that he had twenty-nine horses shot under him and was many times wounded.

Gen. Sherman said: "After all, I think Forrest was the most remarkable man our civil war produced on either side." Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Sherman's great antagonist, said he considered Forrest the greatest soldier of the war. "Such was his ability that had he received a West Point training he would have been the great central figure of the war."

Forrest died on Oct. 22, 1877, at the early age of 56.

His death created a profound impression

Forcest died on Oct. 23, 1877, at the early age of 56.

His death created a profound impression throughout the country, and called forth universal expressions of sympathy and respect. Many of those against whom he had fought in buttle, uniting with the South, paid respectful tribute to his memory. The ex-President of the Confederacy and some of the surviving members of the Confederate Cabinet, and thousands upon thousands of high and low degree, followed the funeral cortege to Elimwood Cemetery, where, with imposing ceremony and glowing tribute the body of this great soldier was returned to the dust from which it had sprung. Upon the bank of that mighty river, which in its urbulent and irresistible flow may aptly suggest his aggressive and restless spirit, which brooked no opposition and sweept all before 1: he sleeps forever.

ALADAMA. brooked no opposition and the sleeps forever. As YORK, May 17. ALABAMA.

The McAdoodles.

"Back! Back! Back! Keep to the right of the track! Heavy loads to the eurh," they shout.
"You on the left there, turn about! Careful, you on the hack."

Who gallop along Broadway. Careless of cars and bubble machines That cumber it all the day! Who are the galloning, gay galoots.
Attired like the Halser's guard,
Slick and span from cap to boots As they prance o'er the pavement hard! Oh, they are the MeAdoodles brave
Who tamed the truckman's pride
And broke his rule o'er the asphalt pave As they marched him off to the side And this is the sour of the horse marines Who watch o'er the Great White Way,

Who are the white hatted horse marine

Careless of cabs and bubble machines This is their song all day: "Back! Back! Back! Keep to the right of the track! Heavy loads to the curb." they she "You on the left there, turn about

Careful, you on the hack."

One Reneals Odell Law Centralizing the

Control of State Institutions. ALBANY, May 17.-Gov. Higgins up to noon to-day signed an additional seventythree of the thirty day bills remaining in his hands, the most important of which repeals the Odell law of 1902 which centralized the control of the State hospitals for the insane in the State Commission in Lunacy at Albany and substituted boards of visitation for local boards of managers for each hospital. Another of the bills signed provides that street surface railroad on in the heart of the city a most beautiful cars in Kings and Queens counties shall park, which in honor of their hero they have be vestibuled during the winter months, one-third of the cars to be vistibuted by Dec. I next, one-third by Dec. 1, 1806, and the remainder by Dec. 1, 1907. Among The career of Nathan Bedford Forrest will the other bills signed by the Governor

> Assemblyman Fish's authorizing the transfer of immates of State charitable institutions by the State Board of Charities.
>
> Senator Brackett's a bill advocated by State Charifles Fiscal Supervisor Bender, to establish a commission on supply purchases, contracts and estimates for State charitable institutions. institutions. Senator Malby's abolishing preferences

> Senator Malby's abolishing preferences to original owners on saies of abandoned canal lands growing out of the \$101,000,000 barge canal construction work.
>
> Assemblyman Agnew's making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully take, copy or use trade lists or lists of customers or of subscribers to the number of 500 or more, which may be used in connection with any lawful business or occupation.
>
> Also, providing that an executor may be cited on the probate of a will.

business or occupation.

Also, providing that an executor may be cited on the probate of a will.

Assemblyman O'Nell's providing that no person shall be appointed a commissioner of estimate and appraisement in condemnation or street opening proceedings or release in the First or Second Judicial district, in an action or special proceeding, who holds the position of clerk, private secretary, secretary or stenographer to any Justice or Judge or a court of record, or to any board of Justices or Judges of such a court in any department where such Justice or Judge is engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Assemblyman Dowling's providing that a corporation may change its place of business by the unanimous consent of its stocknoiders, expressed in writing and filed with the Secretary of State.

Senator Carpenter's providing for the election of a board of assessors in New Rochelle next fall; also, permitting the leasing of privileges in Hudson Park, New Rochelle.

Assemblyman Wanwright's, enabling New Rochelle to expend \$25,000 for street improvements.

ments.

Senator Stevens's providing that a bank or trust company shall not make loans to any person, company, corporation or firm where the total liability for such person or corporation exceeds 40 per cent. of the actual paid in capital stock and surplus fund of such bank or trust company, and further such bank or trust company, and further provided that where the loans or discounts to any one person, company, corporation or firm exceed the one-tenth part of the capital stock and surplus fund of the bank or trust company the excess of such loans or discounts must be secured by collateral security worth at least 15 per cent. more than

Assemblyman T. F. Matthews's, designed to prevent building and loan associations from investing in second mortgages.
Senator Hill's giving the State Labor Commissioner the right to demand from an employer information as to the age of a child exployed by him.

employed by him.

Senator Hill's providing that poison shall not be sold unless properly labeled and the Senator Hill's providing that poison shall not be sold unless properly labeled and the sale recorded.

Assemblyman Pendry's providing that seashore bathing establishments, where a charge is made, shall not be within five hundred feet of a sewer, shall have separate toilet rooms and the bathing suits must be washed and disinfected after each use. There shall not be more than seventy-five feet between the life lines, and an expert swimmer as bathing master must be provided during bathing hours, as well as a 16 foot surf boat, which shall be stationed in the water opposite the life lines.

Assemblyman Maier's providing that a District Attorney must prosecute a person illegally practising as a physician.

Assemblyman C. R. Mauthews's, making it a misdemeanor for consumptives at a sanatorium not to obey local health regulations.

Senator Tully's, exempting newspaper men from jury duty.

Assemblyman Stanley's, giving the New York City Park Department exclusive control of the care and maintenance of West End avenue, north of Seventieth street.

Assemblyman Fish's, authorizing any member of the State Commission on Lunacy or the commission's medical inspector to visit and inspect any sanatorium or institution where the sick or infirm are treated for compensation to ascertain if insane people are confined there in violation of law.

Senator Elsberg's, putting back the last day of registration in New York city three weeks before election in order to give the State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Elections District more time before election day to scan the registry lists, and reducing the number of voters in an election district in New York city from 650 to 500. In accordance with the men and the position of the weeks before election day to the state of the weeks before election day to scan the registry lists, and reducing the number of voters in an election district in New York city from 650 to 500. In accordance with the men and the search and the scan the registry lists, and reducing the number of voters in an electi

imber of voters in an election district in Nev York city from 650 to 500. In accordance with this new law the New York city board of elections by July 1 must divide any election district having more than 500 electors. Assemblyman Beibiff's, providing that fire escapes on New York city tenements must be provided with gooseneck ladders leading from the top story to the roof and from the first story to the ground.

TO EXFORCE CHILD LABOR LAW. The New Commissioner to Devote Energies

of His Bureau to This Work. ALBANY, May 17 .- Commissioner P. Tecumseh Sherman of the State Department of Labor held a conference to-day with Gov. Higgins. Subsequently he announced some of his plans for the administration of his department. He will pay particular attention to the enforcement of the provisions of the child labor law and will cooperate with the Child Labor Commission, the Civic League and other volunteer or-ganizations of New York city and elsewhere in the conduct of this work. If he finds cases of wilful violation of the statute he will institute a vigorous prosecution. The inspectors of the department will devote their energies to such cases to the sacrifice of statistical work of the department, if

necessary.
Commissioner Sherman does not intend Commissioner Sherman does not intend to change the personnel of the department at present. He will, however, make a number of changes in the workings of its bureaus. The entire force of factory inspectors are now engaged in their semiannual inspection of the tenement houses of New York city, and will require about two more weeks to complete this work. After that is completed the Commissioner will devote the energies of the department to factory inspection throughout the State. He will personally supervise this work so far as he can.

The Preservation of the Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Those

who are solicitous for the welfare of our parks and who disagree with our genial old friend Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt are not necessarily narrowminded. I may be perparks it has been the rule with the designers give thought to the possible future of the park's environment and to provide for conditions which in their view will inevitably follow the development of these great constructions. It was expected that exceptional value would be reflected upon the adiscent property by the establishment of the park, and that expectation, abundantly justified thus far, will be best realized hereafter by holding generally and characteristically to the existing design and purpose of the park. The superstructural, work, the road surface and walks of Fifth avenue (with the finely developed trees) should be of the best and their maintenance as complete as possible; under which conditions the avenue and the park, in their relation to one another, cannot be improved upon to any great ex-

As to the matter of transit, while cerdelay, it is nevertheless an affair of administration. But here, too, the designers of the park have quite effectively anticipated the need, in providing the transverse roadswhich now exist-constructed more than forty years ago. These roads should be properly availed of, liberally maintained and carefully policed, thus rendering them equal all the present and unlimited future demands for transit across the park.

There are no more drives or rides needed in the park. Those who ride and drive now have and will have ample facilities quite their share of a generous public provisionin the extending and improved avenues and the larger park areas beyond. For the rest, cultivate the park preserve and renew its ornamental vegetation, its meadows, &c., and thus maintain rus in urbs for all tim NEW YORK, May 16. JOHN Y. CULPER,

SEVENTY-THREE BILLS SIGNED. MAYOR TO SIGN 4-YEAR BILL. After Austen G. Fox's Graceful Remarks

in Favor of It. The Mayor had before him yesterday the bill extending to four years the terms of the Mayor, Comptroller and Borough Presidents, after the terms of the present officials expire. There was no opposition to the measure and only one speaker responded to the call of those in favor of the bill. This was Austen G. Fox of the City Club. His opening remark was not happily punctu-

Your Honor has been long enough in office," he began, and then he paused while he was searching among some notes. It was only when the Mayor laughed aloud that Mr.

only when the Mayor laughed aloud that Mr. Fox "tumbled" to the incongruity of the pause. He hastened to say:

"I don't mean that; I didn't mean to put a comma there. What I was starting to say was that your Honor has been long enough in office to feel that the longer you serve in that office the better qualified you are to fill it because of the better knowledge you have obtained of the needs of the city."

"Thank you," replied the Mayor laughingly. "I was afraid from your opening that you were going to be less complimentary."

mentary."

The Mayor will undoubtedly sign the bill, but the predictions which come from Albany are that the Governor will veto it, because of the opening up of considerable Republican opposition to it.

CAN'T OUIZ NIXON IN RUSSIA Commonwealth Trust Co. Walted Too Long in Shipbullding Case.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt denied vesterday an application made by the Commonwealth Trust Company, through its attorney. D-Cady Herrick, for a commission to take the testimony of Lewis Nixon in connection with the trust company's suit against Daniel LeRoy Dresser, John W. Young, Charles W. Mayer, Nixon and other defendants to determine the rights and interests of the various parties in the matter of the floating of the bonds and stocks of the late United States Shipbuilding Company. Dresser was president of the Trust Company of the Republic, which was reorganized after the collapse of the shipbuilding company and the bank-

of the shipbuilding company and the bank-ruptcy of Dresser, under the name of the Commonwealth Trust Company.

Nixon is at present in Russia, and was last heard from in Sebastopol. The suit, which is in equity, may come up for trial shortly, and his evidence is considered very material by counsel for the trust company. Nixon held a power of attorney for Young, who had options on the various shipbuilding plants which the Shipbuilding company absorbed. Nixon was also very prominent in the negotiations by which the cash was raised to acquire these plants. Justice Leventritt found that the delay of the trust company in applying for the commission deprives it of the right to the order, and the trial will have to proceed without Nixon's the trial will have to proceed without Nixon's testimony unless he should voluntarily return in time for examination.

DR. CRAPSEY'S HERESY. Episcopal Diocese of Western New York Provides for His Trial.

CORNING, N. Y., May 17 .- The annual council of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York was held in this city, closing this evening. Bishop William D. Walker presided. The most important matter before the council was the charges of heresy against Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church of Rochester. The charges grow out of several sermons preached by Dr. Crapsey last winter, in which he said that the Bible could no longer be looked upon as inerrant, but that it should be regarded as the other great literatures of the world and the same standards of criticisms applied to it, and that Jesus was a man such as other men, meaning that, while in character he excelled others, in his birth and natural life he was subject in his birth and natural life he was subject to the conditions common to all.

Dr. Crapsey has refused to withdraw his statements, and says he will not leave the church unless compelled to. The ecclesiastical court which will try the charges consists of the Rev. Charles W. Hayes of Geneva, the Rev. Walter C. Roberts of Corning, the Rev. Charles H. Boynton of Geneseo, the Rev. F. W. Faher of Lockport, and the Rev. C. Morton Sills of Rochester.

RETIRED POLICEMEN PROTEST. Inspector Smith, Two Captains and Several Sergeants Take Formal Action.

Lawvers representing several of the police officers who were retired by Commissioner McAdoo last week for physical dis-ability served a formal protest yester-day on Second Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, who is acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner McAdoo. the absence of Commissioner McAdoo, The protests are made by Inspector Smith, Captains Shire and Foody and Sergeants McNally, Saul, Leonard, O'Meara, McNa-mara, Schauwacker, Morgan and Mo-Denald

Inspector Smith bases his claim for reinstatement on the fact that he is a veteran and able to do police duty. He declares that he has information that the only fault the board of police surgeons had to find with him was that his sight was defective. He says that this does not incapacitate him from duty.

VETERAN COP WANTS JOB BACK.

Sergt. Price Sucs for Reinstatement, Declaring He Is All Right Physically. Supreme Court Justice Marean in Brooklyn yesterday granted an order directing Commissioner McAdoo to show cause why he should not reinstate Joseph Price as sergeant in the Police Department, or to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus should not be issued. Price, who had long been attached to

the headquarters detective squad in Brooklyn, was one of the recent victims of the physical examination. He is an honorably discharged civil war veteran and served thirty-three years in the Police Department. He declares in his complaint that he is still "sound and ablebodied and capable of performing police duty," and alleges that his physical disqualification was a mere pretext to get rid of him pretext to get rid of him.

To Celebrate Hague Congress Anniversary, The anniversary of the opening of the Hague Peace Conference will be calebrated at the Madison Square Theater this afternoon by the Women's Peace Circle, which is the American auxiliary of the Universal Peace Society. Among those who will take part are: Bishop Potter, Oscar Straus and Edwin Markham. The meeting

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 12. - Miss Adele Carstensen, the only daughter of John Carstensen, fourth vice-president of the Vew York Central Railroad, was married to-day at Scarsdale to John Nelson McJilton Shreve of New York. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. James by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen, uncle of the bride, assisted G. A. Carstensen, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Dr. Livingston Roe Schuyler. After the ceremony there was a reception at Old Orchard Lodge, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Carstensen, on the outskirts of White Plains. The bridesmaids were Miss Licille Bacon, Miss Florence Foster, Miss Lillian Fraser, Miss Mary Shreve, Miss Hopeton Atter bury and Miss Helen Ludington. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Estelle Adams. The ushers were Alfred Fitzroy Anderson, Rupert W. K. Anderson, J. Barstow Smull and Kobert H. Grimes. The best man was William de Burgh Whyte of England.

Northrup Case.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., May 17.-James L. Northrup, Mayor of this city, was married Northrup, Mayor of this city, was married at noon to-day to Mrs. Ning A. Case, widow of the late Miller Case, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Alvord, in Marcellus. Mr. Northrup is the vice-president and treasurer of the Northrup Glove Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive glove making concerns in the country.

"Scrowged."

From the Charlotte Observer, What about "acrowged" for crowded! It seems to be a good wordfin eastern Cabarrus and Stanle.